# THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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## Terms of Publication.

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*ADVERTISEMENTS*, not exceeding a square, are inserted at One Dollar for the first three insertions, and Twenty-five Cents for every continuance—those of a greater length in proportion; when continued a year, a deduction of 20 per cent will be made.

Persons sending Advertisements are requested to note the number of times they wish them inserted.

*Handbills, Cards, Blanks, and Printing in general, executed with neatness and dispatch.*

ANTHONY BEELEN,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints his friends and the public, that he has lately much enlarged his variety of *Patterns*, at the EAGLE FOUNDRY, on the Monongahela, where he continues to execute orders for machinery of every description.—Smith's Anvils, Rollers for rolling iron, Forge Hammers, Fullers, Soapboilers, Potash, and Distillery Kettles of every description, and generally every kind of castings.—He has now on hand, and is daily making, Abbott's patent oval and other elegant Stoves for burning wood; obelisk and common Stoves; Bath and common Grates, Rumford Backs and Jambs, Hollow Ware; common and refined Waggon Boxes, &c. &c. the whole warranted equal to any made in the United States, or imported from Europe.

*SAD IRONS.*

Hatters and Taylors Irons, ground and polished in the first style.

Pittsburgh, January 2, 1812.

J. P & J. W. SKELTON,
*PITTSBURGH* and
T. C. BARKER & CO.
*CINCINNATI,*
*(Sole Agents for the Western Country.)*
*HAVE RECEIVED FOR SALE,*
PAUL'S PATENT
COLUMBIAN OIL.

THE inventor of this highly esteemed Medicine is a native of America and the composition is the production of American [illegible] though it is in every sense of the word Domestic, it is not puffed up with a numerous list of pompous foreign certificates of persons from whom by the great distance that separates us tis impossible to obtain information, therefore the public has better security for their money as there cannot be the least shadow of deception to cover this medicine, he simply appears before the community with his invention and an experimental detail of the various cases in which it really is so wonderfully efficacious and in which he is supported by the following certificates, whose names are not only subscribed but their persons may also be consulted, being residents within the circle of our neighbourhood. The following are the complaints in which the Columbian Oil has been found so efficacious and rarely ever fails of effecting a cure—viz. Rheumatism, Consumption, Pains in any part of the body but particularly in the back and breast, Colds and Coughs, Tooth-Ache, Spleen, Pleurisies, Cholic, Cramp, external and internal Bruises, Sprains, and flesh wounds, Scalds and Burns, Whooping Cough and Mumps, Dysentery or Bloody flux, Croup and the Summer complaint in children, and in a weak stomach, that is caused by indigestion, a constant sinking and loss of appetite, it will act as a powerful bracer to the relaxed fibre and restore it to its proper tone.

It seems as though nature had ranked it the first of the class of all pectorals and expectorals for the relief of the breast and lungs as it scarcely ever fails of removing obstruction in either, particularly those who are troubled with Phthisic or Asthmatic complaints who in the act of walking fast, stooping or lying down are almost suffocated, half a tea spoonful of the Columbian Oil will render some relief instantaneously, and if continued agreeably to the directions in such cases will prove a radical cure by producing the full power of inflation to the lungs and free expansion of the breast.

*Certificates of its efficacy*

No. 1. Sept. 1809.

I do certify, that I have been ailing nearly two years with a hectic cough and violent oppression at the breast—I applied to the most eminent Physicians and could get no relief from my low state of health, till I got Paul's Columbian Oil, and found immediate relief. I take this method of informing the public of the efficacy of this valuable medicine, from the cure which I have experienced, I think it an incumbant duty to offer the same to the public.

ELISHA SOWARD.

Baltimore, No. 16, Water Street, sign of the Plough. Sept 1809

Sir, No.

I comply with your request, of stating my opinion of Paul's Columbian Oil being an effectual remedy for the tetter-worm in my hand for 12 years, and have made trial of many medicines which have been recommended, but all to no effect. Hearing of Paul's Columbian Oil, about the 15th of January last, proving an effectual cure for the ringworm and similar complaints, I immediately got a phial of your Oil and applied it agreeably to the directions for about two months successively—when the tetter left me, and has not made its appearance since.

SUSANNA PURDEN

N. B. My Susanna, a child aged 20 months and six days, was taken about the middle of July last, with a violent cough, which the neighbours thought was the whoopingcough; I gave her six drops of the Columbian Oil which gave immediate relief, and proved an effectual cure.

Saratogo-street Baltimore, August 21 1809.

No 3.

I do hereby certify, that I was violently attacked with the pleurisy on Sunday, the 8th inst. I immediately sent for a physician who bled me twice in about 16 hours, all to no effect; my fever still increased and my pains so violent that I had no knowledge of my nearest relations, not even my parents. On Tuesday morning the 10th, my father procured me a phial of Paul's Columbian Oil, which was immediately applied to my right side, where the pain was the severest three or four times, with a piece of flannel kept to the part affected, and I took, fifteen drops internally three times a day for the first two days; and the second day after using the oil I was able to walk about the house, the third and fourth day, I took of the oil fifteen drops night and morning, which entirely relieved me from pain and fever—thanks be to God for it, and am now a well man.

WM. PEACOCK.

Harrison' creeks,
Baltimore, April 19 1810.

We do certify, that on Thursday, the 17th, inst. we were tarring a new seine for Mr. Clark, and by accident the seine took fire, which, by endeavouring to put out the flames, John Clark and Thomas Adams got severely burnt in the face, we immediately got some Columbian Oil from Mr. Paul, and applied it to the parts burnt, which gave ease in the course of twenty minutes and has left the parts free from blisters.

JOHN PEACOCK
THOMAS ADAMS, JOHN CLARK,
Baltimore, April 19th 1810.

No. 5.

Sir—At your request that I should give my opinion respecting what effect your Columbian Oil had in a certain case wherein I was afflicted, I most cheerfully comply by saying that I verily believe that I might have died with one of the severest cramps in the stomach, had it not been for your Columbian Oil; and that I have been a second time relieved of the same complaint by the assistance of that valuable medicine, and as such I recommend it as the best remedy, because there is no manner of doubt of its proving effectual.

E. CATHERINE WALKER.
Sign of the Buck Market Space, Baltimore.

No. 6.

Sir,

I was attacked with a violent pain in my left leg, which I supposed was a touch of the rheumatism; it continued to grow worse every day so that at last my knee began to get stiff, and could not bend it; during this, which lasted about five weeks, I was seized with a most dreadful pain in my right breast, which pierced through my arm. During this situation a variety of remedies were applied, but all without effect. At last I was advised to try Paul's Columbian Oil, I accordingly procured a bottle, and found some relief from the first application, and by paying proper attention to the directions for using it I was to the astonishment of all who were acquainted with my situation, in five days entirely free from all pain, and have now the use of my leg as well as ever, and any person who may peruse the above certificate, being desirous of any information respecting my case I have no objection on their making application to give them every satisfaction in my power respecting it.

I am, sir, yours, &c.

GEORGE L. HUGHES,
Market-street, Baltimore.

No 7

Sir, Conceiving it to be by duty not to conceal from the public the virtue of your most valuable Columbian Oil, from which I received so much benefit, I am therefore induced, from a principle of gratitude for my recovery, to give a short statement of the complaint under which I suffered. I was first seized in the right hip with a most intolerable pain, which seemed exactly in the joint, and on the day following a dreadfull pain in my back, which lasted about three weeks; during which time I could not walk upright, but walked in a bent posture; and if seated in a chair,—the pain would be so excruciating in the act of raising that it was impossible for me to refrain from screaming. My appetite had entirely left me, and a constant headache, would sometimes almost deprive me of my senses; in fact I was in a deplorable condition. A number of remedies were tried, but to no purpose, I had also the advice of an eminent physician, who prescribed a hot bath, &c which were regularly attended to, but without the smallest advantage. I had about nine ounces of blood taken from me, still the complaint did not give way in the least degree. I was then advised to try Paul's Columbian Oil, but with very little hopes of succeeding; when to my great surprise and comfort, I was sensible of some ease in my hip on the first time of anointing; the next day the pain in my back abated, the headache left me, and in four days I was perfectly recovered.

*APALONIA WALTER.*

Lexington street, 2 doors from
Liberty street, Baltimore.

No 8.

Philadelphia, July 8, 1807.

By your request I do certify, that I had been a long time dangerously indisposed, and wss reduced to the lowest state of weakness, insomuch that my recovery appeared doubtful; my complaint seemed to be the afflictions of the breast and lungs. I could procure no relief from incessant coughing, nor breathe without great pain and difficulty—when, by the use of one phial of Paul's Columbian Oil, my distressing cough left me, every other symptom was removed, and I was restored to an excellent state of health which I now enjoy.

Who may be consulted [illegible]

*KITTY M'CLAIN*
Corner of Spruce and Fifth streets.

The public will please to take notice, that Paul's Patent Columbian Oil, will always be sold in bottles which contain the words PAUL'S PATENT COLUMBIAN OIL, in the glass; the bottles sealed with my initials I. L in red wax, and the outside label signed by me with red ink, JOHN LOVE, without which true characteristics none will be genuine.

*APPOINTMENT OF AGENCY*

These are to certify, that I Thomas Paul, late of Philadelphia, now of the city of Baltimore, state of Maryland, inventor and sole proprietor of a medicine known at present by the name of Paul's Patent Columbian Oil, have appointed, and by these presents do hereby constitute and appoint Dr. John Love, of the city of Baltimore (druggist) my sole agent for the United States of America and their dependencies, for the purpose of selling or vending the aforesaid Columbian Oil; and that he is hereby authorised to appoint an agent or agents under him for the purpose aforesaid.—This agency is to continue for the space or term of seven years, commencing this twenty third day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ten, to be fully compleated and ended.

Given under my hand and seal the day and date first above written.

THOMAS PAUL, L. S.

Signed, seald and delivered in
the presence of
GEO. G. PRESBURY.

In consequence of the above authority vested in me, arising from a contract with Mr. T. Paul, I hereby appoint the following persons the only agents for the sale of Paul's Columbian Oil—in the city of Baltimore, viz. Dr. Edme Dubatel, sign of the Golden Head, No. 26, Market street, Messrs. Henry Keerl & Son, druggists, sign of Gelsus's Head, No. 233, Market street, near the corner of Howard street, Dr. Jesse Talbott druggist, corner of Hanover and Market streets, Messrs. Warner and Hanna, stationers, corner of Gay and Market streets, Messrs. G. & R. Waite's Lottery Office, corner of St. Paul's Lane and Market street, A. Miltenberger, stationer, No. 10, sign of Franklin N. Howard street, Messrs. John & Thos. Vance, stationers, No. 176, Market street.—*At Fell's Point*, by Dr. Henry Dorry, druggist, No. 5, Market street, and Nathaniel Knight, stationer, Fell's street. *City of Washington*—Messrs. David Ott & Co. druggists. *Philadelphia*—Mr. Thomas Love, at Dr. Edwin A. Atlee's, No. 78, north Fourth street. John V. Bryant, druggist, corner of Second and Pine streets, Jeremiah Morris, druggist, No. 293, Market street, Stephen North, druggist, No. 83 High street, between Second and Third streets, Messrs. Creed & Segar, druggists, Market street. *At New York*—Messrs. John & Thomas L. Clark druggists, Maiden lane, Messrs. Laurence & Keese, druggists, Pearl street, Messrs. G. and R. Waite's, Nos. 38 and 64, Maiden lane. *York Town*—Dr. John Fisher, druggist. *Annapolis*—Messrs. Childs and Shaw. *George Town*—Dr. John O, druggist. *Alexandria*—Dr. R. Little, druggist. *Lancaster*—Dr. Samuel Fahnestock, druggist. *Harrisburgh*—Dr. John C. Whiteing, druggist. *Easton*—Dr. Thomas H. Dawson, druggist. *Petersburg Va.* Messrs Love and Cutler, druggists. *Hagers Town*—Dr. Frederick Miller, druggist. *Frederick Town*—Dr. John S. Miller, druggist. *Winchester*—Messrs. John and Abraham Miller, druggists. *Hanover*—Messrs. Frederick and William Sauermann, druggists. *Carlisle*—Dr. John Fahnestock, druggist. *Brock-Ville*, Montgomery county, Mr Brice Gassaway.

*Directions for taking said Oil.*

For gout, rheumatism, spleen, and sciatic pains, take from 15 to 25 drops, as the case may be, on a little sugar, twice or three times a day, and anoint the part affected with the Oil.

For debilitated constitutions and consumptions, pains in the breast, colds, coughs, internal bruises or sprains, take from 15 to 20 drops morning, noon and night, in a little sugar.

For deafness or pain in the ear, drop in one drop twice or three times a day.

For external bruises, flesh wounds, scalds and burns, apply the Oil lightly with a feather, and bind it up with thin soft linen cloth.

For ulcers, take 20 drops three times a day for 2 weeks previous to the external application, then apply the Oil two or three times a day, as prescribed for burns.

For the cramp in the stomach, bilious cholic and pleurisy, take 15 drops every half hour until the complaint ceases. Some of the Oil on a warm flannel should be applied to the side.

In croup and mumps, take 5 drops every hour in molasses and vinegar, a teaspoonful of each, and anoint the throat and glands with the Oil, apply flannel as in the pleurisy.

For whooping cough give a child one year old 3 drops every hour. Anoint the soles of the feet, the wrists, palms of the hands, and from the nape of the neck to the lower part of the back-bone, twice a day with the Oil. This continued, fear not of a speedy cure. Increase the dose in proportion to the age of the child.

For vomiting and lax, or what is commonly known by the name of summer complaint in children, to a child of one year old give 5 drops every two hours in a teaspoonful full of molasses, increasing the dose corresponding with the age.

In the measles the dose may be the same as for the summer complaint, in order to throw the disorder to the surface.

In dysentery or bloody flux (if a grown person) take 20 drops or more, as the constitution will bear, four times a day, in a tea-cup of mullein tea or mutton broth.

For the piles of either kind, take ten drops every three hours in a tea-cup of mullein or beef tea, and anoint the parts after every evacuation with the Oil.

In phthisics or asthmatic complaints take 5 drops five or six times a day in a table spoonful of the syrup of hoarhound, maidenhair or garlic, but particularly the first thing in the morning and at night.

For tetter worms take 20 drops morning and evening and anoint the part with the same 4 or 6 times a day.

For the tooth-ache, a few drops on a bit of lint or cotton, applied to the affected tooth will give almost instant relief.

For a rheumatic pain in the jaw, let it be well rubbed with the Oil 3 or 4 times a day.

⁂ Sold wholesale and retail, at my Drug and Patent Medicine Store, No. 16, sign of Mortar, Centre Market Space, where a handsome deduction will be made to those who purchase per quantity for cash. JOHN LOVE

## STATE PAPERS.

### *Mr. Foster Letter to Mr. Monroe,*

*(Continued from our last)*

She cannot admit as a principle of public law that arms and military stores are alone contraband of war, and that ship timber and naval stores are excluded from that description. Neither can she admit without retaliation that the mere fact of commercial intercourse with British ports and subjects should be made a crime in all nations, and that the armies and decrees of France should be directed to enforce a principle so new and unheard of in war.

Great Britain feels that to relinquish her just measures of self defence and retaliation, would be to surrender the best means of her own preservation and rights, and with them the rights of other nations—so long as France maintains and acts upon such principles.

I am commanded to represent to the government of America, that G. Britain feels herself entitled to expect from them an unreserved and candid disclaimer of the right of France to impose on her and on the world the maratime code which has been thus promulgated, and to the penalties of which America is herself declared to be liable if she fails to submit herself to its exactions; America cannot, for her own character, any longer temporise on this subject, or delay coming to a distinct explanation with France as well as with Great Britain, if she wishes to clear herself from the imputation of being an abettor of such injustice.

America, as the case now stands, has not a pretence for claiming from G. Britain a repeal of her Orders in Council. She must recollect that the British government never for a moment countenanced the idea that the repeal of those Orders could depend upon any partial or conditional repeal of the decrees of France. What she always avowed was her readiness to rescind her Orders in Council as soon as France rescinded absolutely and unconditionally her Decrees. She could not enter into any other engagement without the grossest injustice to her allies as well as the neutral nations in general, much less could she do so if any special exception was to be granted by France upon conditions utterly subversive of the most important and indisputable maratime rights of the British Empire.

America has now a proceeding forced upon her by France, on which, without surrendering any of those principles which she may deem it necessary for her own honor and security to maintain, she may separate herself from the violence and injustice of the enemy. She owes not only to herself to do so; but she is entitled to resent that course of conduct on the part of France which is the only impediment to her obtaining what she desires at the hands of G. Britain, namely, the repeal of the orders in council.

I am authorised to renew to the American government the assurance of his royal highnes's, anxious desire to meet the wishes of America upon this point, whenever the conduct of the enemy will justify him in so doing.

Whilst America could persuade herself, however erroneously that the Berlin and Milan decrees had been actualy and totally repealed, and that the execution of the engagement made on that condition by the British government had been declined, she might deem it justifiable, as a consequence of such a persuasion, to treat the interest and commerce of France with preference and friendship, and those of G Britain with hostile; but the delusion is at the end, America now finds the French decrees not only in force, but pointed with augmented hostility against G Britain. Will the government of the U. States declare that the measures now taken by France is that repeal of the obnoxious decrees which America expected would lead to the repeal of the British orders in council? Will the American government, unless upon the principles of denying our retaliatory right of blockade, under any imaginable circumstances, declare that there is at this moment a ground upon which the repeal of our orders in council can be pressed upon us; or that the repeal could now be warranted upon any other ground than an express abdication of the right itself, which America well knows, whatever may be our desire to conciliate, is a concession which the British government cannot nor will make.

If this be true, for what purpose can she persever in her hostile attitude towards Great Britain, and her friendly one towards France? Do the Americans expect that G. Britain contending against France, will at the instance of America disarm herself, and submit to the mercy of the opponent! if both these question are answered in the negative, upon what ground can she for a moment longer continue the hostile measures against us? The American non intercourse act was passed upon the express principle of continuing in force against the power, whether France or great Britain, that should refuse to repeal its respective laws, of which America thought herself entitled to complain, but the repeal contemplated by that act was a *bona fide* repeal, and not a repeal upon an inadmissible condition, and America can never be justified in continuing to resent against us that failure of relief which is alone attributed to the insidious policy of the enemy that has for the purpose of embarrassing the discussions interwoven the question of the decrees with the exaction of a relinquishment of almost the whole system of our maratime law.

It is not for the British government to dictate to that of America what ought to be the measures of her just indignation against the rulers of France for having originated and persevered in a system of lawless violence, to the subversion of neutral rights, which being necessarily retaliated by G Britain has exposed America, with other neutral states, to losses which the British government has never ceased most sincerely to deplore; America must judge for herself, how much the original justice of France towards her has been aggravated by the fraudulent profesions of relinquishing her decrees by the steps adopted to mislead America, in order to embark her in measures which we trust she never would have taken if she could have foreseen what has now happened; and ultimately by threatning America with her vengeance as a denationalised state, if she does not submit to be the instrument of her designs against G Britain.

These are considerations for America to weigh; But what we are entitled to claim at her hands as an act not less of policy than of justice, is that she should cease to treat G Britain as an enemy. The prince regent does not desire retrospect when the interests of two countries so naturally connected by innumerable ties are concerned. It is more consonant to his royal highnes's sentiments to contribute to the restoration of harmony and friendly intercourse, than to enquire why it has been interrupted. Feeling that nothing has been omitted on his part to relieve America from the inconveniences to which novel system of warfare on the part of France unfortunately continues to expose her: and that the present unfriendly relations, which to their mutual prejudice subsists between the two countries, have grown out of a misconception on the part of America both of the conduct and purpose of France: his royal highness considers himself entitled to call upon America to resume her relations of amity with G Britain. In doing so she will best provide for the interests of her own people; and I am also authorised to assure the American Government, that although his royal highness, acting in the name and in the behalf of his majesty, can never suffer the fundamental maxims of the British monarchy in matters of maritime right as consonent to the recognised law of nations, to be prejudiced in his hands his royal highness will be ready at all times to concert with America, as to their exercise, and to regulate their application as to combine, as far as may be, the interests of America with the object of effectually retaliating upon France the measures of her own injustice.

I will now terminate this letter by assuring you, sir, as I can with perfect truth, that the most cordial and sincere desire animates the councils of G. Britain to conciliate America as far as may be consistent with the principles upon which the preservation of the power and independence of the British monarchy is held essentially to depend and which cannot be abandoned without throwing her helpless and disarmed into the presence of her adversary.

I have the honor to be,
With great respect, &c.
(Signed)
AUG. J. FOSTER.

James Monroe, Esqr.
Secretary of State.

## TRANSLATION.

*Report of the Minister of Foreign Relations to his Majesty the Emperor and King, communicated to the conservative Senate, in the sitting of* 10th *March*, 1812.

S.....

The maritime rights of neutrals have been solemnly regulated by the treaty of Utrecht, which has become the common law of nations.

This law expressly renewed in all the subsequent treaties, has consecrated the principles I am about to expose.

The flag covers the property. Enemies property under a neutral flag, is neutral; as neutral property under an enemy's flag, is enemy's property. The only article which the flag does not cover, are contraband articles; and the only articles which are contraband, are arms and munition of war.

A visit of neutral vessels, by an armed vessel, can only be made by a small number of men the armed vessels keeping beyond the reach of cannon shot.

Every neutral vessel may trade from an enemy's port to an enemy's port, and from an enemy's port to a neutral port. The only ports excepted are those really blockaded; and the ports really blockaded, are those which are invested——besieged—and in danger of being taken (*en prevention d'etre pris*), and into which a merchant ship could not enter without danger.

Such are the obligations of belligerent nations towards neutral nations: such are the reciprocal rights of both, such are the maxims consecrated by the treaties which form the public law of nations. Often has England attempted to substitute for them arbitrary and tyrannical rules. Her unjust pretensions were repelled by all governments, sensible to the voice of honor and to the interests of their people. She saw herself constantly obliged to recognise in her treaties the principles which she wished to destroy, and when the peace of Amiens was violated, maratime legislation rested again on its ancient foundations.

By the course of events the English navy became more numerous than all the forces of the other maratime powers.

England then supposed that she had nothing to fear, she might attempt every thing; she immediately resolved to subject the navigation of every sea to the same laws which governed that of the Thames.

It was in 1806 that she commenced the execution of this system, which tended to make the common law of nations yield to the orders in council, & to the regulations of the admiralty of London.

The declaration of the 16th May annihilated, by a single word, the rights of all maratime states (and) put under interdiction vast coasts and whole empires. From this moment, England no longer recognised neutrals on the seas.

The orders of 1807 imposed on all vessels an obligation to enter English ports, whatever might be their destination; to pay a tribute to England; and to subject their cargoes to the tariff of her custom houses.

By the declaration of 1806 all navigation was interdicted to neutrals. By the orders of 1807 the faculty of navigating was restored to them; but they could only use it, for the advantage of English commerce, by the combinations of her interest, and to her profit.

The English government took off thereby the mask with which it had concealed its projects; proclaimed the universal dominion of the seas; regarded every people as their tributaries; and imposed upon the continent the expenses of the war which it maintained against it.

These unheard of measures excited a general indignation among those powers who cherished the sentiment of their independence and of their rights. But at London, they carried to the highest degree of elevation the national pride; they desplayed to the English people a futurity rich with the most brilliant hopes.

Their commerce, their industry, were to be henceforward without competition; the productions of the two worlds were to flow into their ports, do homage to the maratime and commercial sovereignty of England, in paying to her a toll duty, and afterwards proceed to other nations, burthened with enormous costs, from which English merchandise alone would have been exonerated.

Your majesty perceived at a single glance the evils with which the continent was treatened. The remedy was immediately resorted to. You annihilated by your decrees this arrogant and unjust enterprise, so destructive of the independence of all states and of the rights of every people.

The decree of Berlin replied to the declaration of 1806. The blockade of the British isles was opposed to the imaginary blockade established by England.

The decree of Milan replied to the declaration of 1807; it declared *denationalized* every neutral vessel which submitted to English legislation, known to have touched at an English port, known to have paid a tribute to England, and which thereby renounced the independence and the rights of its flag. All the merchandize of the commerce and of the industry of England were blockaded in the British isles; the continental system excluded them from the continent.

Never did an act of reprisal attain its object in a manner more prompt, more certain, or more victorious. The decrees of Berlin and Milan turned against England the weapons which she had directed against universal commerce. The source of commercial prosperity, which she thought so abundant, became a source of calamity for English commerce; in the place of those exactions which were to have enriched her funds, a depreciation, continually increasing, impairs the wealth of the state and that of individuals.

When the decrees of your majesty appeared, the whole continent foresaw that such would be the result if they received their entire execution; but, as much as Europe was accustomed to see your undertakings crowned with success, they were at a loss to conceive by what new prodigies your majesty would realize the great designs which have been so rapidly accomplished—Armed with all your power, nothing could turn your majesty from your object. Holland, the Hanseatic cities, the coasts which lie between the Zuyderzee and the Baltic, were to be united to France, subject to the same administration and the same regulations: the immediate and inevitable consequence of the legislation of the English government. Considerations of no kind were able to ballance, in the mind of your majesty, the first interest of your empire.

I will not stop to recapitulate the advantages of this important resolution After fifteen months, that is to say, after the Senatus Consultum of re-union, the decrees of your majesty press with all their weight upon England. She flattered herself to invade the commerce of the world, and her own commerce became a mere stock jobbing affair (*agiotage*) which could not be carried on but by means of twenty thousand licences issued every year. Forced to obey the law of necessity, she thereby renounced her navigation act, the original foundation of her power. She aspired to the universal dominion of the seas, and navigation is interdicted to her vessels; repulsed from all the ports of the continent, she wished to enrich her funds with the tributes that Europe was to pay, and Europe has withdrawn itself not only from her injurious pretensions, butlikewise from the tributes which it paid to her industry: her manufacturing cities have become deserted; distress has succeeded to prosperity until then increasing; the alarming disappearance of specie and the absolute privation of business, daily interrupt the public tranquility. Such, for England, are the results of her imprudent attempts. She thence learns, and she will every day learn more fully, that there is no safety for her but in a return to justice and to the principles of the law of nations, & that she will not be able to participate in the benefits of the neutrality of ports, unless she will suffer neutrals to profit of the neutrality of their flag. But until then, and as long as the British orders in councils are not revoked, and the principles of the treaty of Utrecht in relation to neutrals put in force, the decrees of Berlin and Milan ought to subsist for the powers who suffer their flag to be denationalized—The ports of the continent ought to be opened neither to denationalized flags nor to English merchandize.

It cannot be concealed, that to maintain beyond the reach of attack this great system, it is necessary that your majesty should employ the powerful means which belong to your empire, and find in your subjects that assistance which you have never asked in vain; all the disposable forces of France must be directed whithersoever the English flag, and flags denationalized, or convoyed by English vessels of war, may wish to enter. A particular army, exclusively charged with guarding our vast coasts our maratime arsenals, and the triple row of fortresses which cover our frontiers, ought to answer to your majesty for the security of the territory confided to its valor and its fidelity; it will restore to their high destiny those brave men accustomed to fight and to conquer under the eyes of your majesty for the defence of political rights, and the exterior security of the empire Even the *depots* of corps will no longer be divested from the useful destination of keeping up the numbers and the strength of your active armies. The forces of your majesty will be thus constantly maintained on the most formidable footing; and the French territory, protected by a permanent establishment, which is recommended by the interest, the policy, and dignity of the empire, will find itself in a situation which will make it more deserving of the title of inviolable and sacred.

It is a long time since the actual government of G. Britain proclaimed perpetual war, a frightful project which the most unbridled ambition would not have dared to form, and which a presumptuous boasting could only have avowed; a frightful project which might however, be realized, if France could hope for nothing but engagement without guarantee, of an uncertain length and even more disastrous than war.

Peace, sire, which your majesty, in the midst of your great power, has so often offered to your enemies, will crown your glorious labors, if England excluded with perseverane from the continent, & separated from all the states whose independence she has violated, consents at length to enter upon the principles which form the basis of European society, to acknowledge the law of nations, and the rights consecrated by the treaty of Utrecht.

In the mean time the French people must remain in arms, honor commands it; the interest, the rights, the independence of the nations engaged in the same cause; and an oracle still more certain, which has often been pronounced by your majesty, makes it an imperious and sacred law.

*Mr. Monroe to Mr. Foster.*

Department of State, June 3d, 1812.

SIR,

In the letter of May 30th which I had the honor to receive from you on the 1st inst. I perceived a difference in a particular passage of it from a passage on the same subject in the despatch from lord Castlereagh to you, which you were so good as to communicate to me entire, as appears from the tenor of the letter to have been intended by your government. The passage in your letter to which I allude is as follows: "America, as the case now stands, has not a pretence for claiming from G. Britain a repeal of her orders in council. She must recollect that the British government never for a moment countenanced the idea that the repeal of those orders could depend upon any partial or conditional repeal of the decrees of France What she always avowed was her readiness to rescind her orders in council as soon as France rescinded absolutely and unconditionally her decrees. She could not enter into any other engagement without the grossest injustice to her allies as well as to neutral nations in general; much less could she do so if any special exception was to be granted by France upon conditions utterly subversive of the most important and indisputable maritime rights of the British Empire."

According to the tenor of the dispatch of Lord Castlereagh to you, my recollection is, that in stating the condition on which the orders in council were to be repealed in relation to the U. States, it was specified that the decrees of Berlin and Milan must not be repealed singly and specially in relation to the U. States, but be repealed also as to all other neutral nations, and that in no less extent of a repeal of the decrees had the British government ever pledged itself to repeal the orders in council.

However susceptible the passage in your letter may be of a construction reconcilable with the import of the dispatch from Lord Castlereagh, yet as a similar phraseology of your government on other occasions has had a construction less extensive; and as it is important, in every respect, that there should be no misunderstanding, or possibility of error, you will excuse me for requesting that you will have the goodness to inform me whether, in any circumstance, my recollection of the import of this passage in Lord Castlereagh's dispatch is inaccurate.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) JAMES MONROE.

*Aug. J. Foster, &c. &c.*

MR. FOSTER TO MR. MONROE.

*Washington, June* 3, 1812.

SIR,

I have received your letter of to-day, requesting an explanation relative to the supposed meaning of a passage in a dispatch from Lord Castlereagh to me that I had the honor to communicate to you confidentially, and I beg leave to state to you that while I conceive it to be very difficult to give an explanation upon a single point in a note of considerable length without referring to the whole context, and also believe it to be altogether irregular to enter into a discussion respecting a communication so entirely informal, yet I have no hesitation in assuring you that my note of May 30 contains the whole substance of the despatch alluded to.

In the correspondence that will probably take place between us in consequence of the new ground upon which the Duke of Bassano's report has placed the question at issue between our two countries, I shall be extremely happy to enter at full length upon any topic which you may wish particularly to discuss.

I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration and respect, sir, your most obed't humble servant,

AUG. J. FOSTER.

*To the hon. James Monroe, &c.*

*Mr. Monroe to Mr. Foster.*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

*June* 4, 1812.

SIR,

I have had the honor to receive your letter of yesterday, in reply to mine of the same date.

As the dispatch of Lord Castlereagh was communicated by you to me, in my official character, to be shewn to the President, and was shewn to him accordingly, and as the dispatch itself expressly authorised such a communication to this government, I cannot conceive in what sense such a proceeding could be considered confidential, or how it could be understood, that the executive was to receive one communication for itself, and transmit to Congress another, liable, in the opinion of the executive, to a different or doubtful construction, I cannot but persuade myself, sir, that on a re-consideration of the subject you will perceive that there can be no impropriety in a compliance with the request contained in my letter of yesterday. Should I be mistaken in this expectation, I flatter myself that you will see the propriety of freeing your own communication from ambiguity and liability to misconstruction. With a view to this, permit me to enquire whether the passage in your letter, stating the condition on which your government always avowed its readiness to rescind the orders in council, namely, as soon as France rescinded, absolutely and unconditionally, her decrees, includes in its meaning, that the decrees must be rescinded in relation to other neutral nations as well as to the U States, previons to to a repeal of the orders in council in relation to the U States?

I have the honor to be. &c. &c

(Signed) JAMES MONROE.

*Aug. J Foster Esq.*

## *THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.*

FRIDAY, *June* 26, 1812.

The Scioto Gazette, printed at Chillicothe, June 17th, says—"Governor Meigs arrived in town on Wednesday last. He has politely favoured us with the following information:—

"On the 6th inst. Governor Meigs met in council in the woods near Urbana, a number of chiefs of the Wyandots, from Sandusky, Shawanoe and Mingoes, from the Auglaze. On the 7th the army arrived and encamped near Urbanna. On the 8th, a conference was opened in the camp, by the same chiefs, with governor Meigs and general Hull, at which the chiefs agreed to permit the army to open a road from Manary's block-house, to the foot of the rapids of the Miami of the Lake, and erect block-houses on the road.

The 4th United States Regiment was escorted into camp by the Ohio army, on the 10th. A triumphal arch had been previously erected by the troops in honor of the 4th Regiment, which marched under the arch; on the front of the arch was painted in large letters "*Tippacanoe—The Eagle—Glory.*"

Col. M'Arthur's regiment marched on the 11th to Manary's block-house, 20 miles from Urbana, and were ordered to proceed into the Indian country, open the road, and erect block houses every 20 miles.—On the 14th the rest of the army lay at Urbana.

The St. Louis paper of the 30th of May, states that upwards of thirty Osages of the Arkansas band, were lately surprised near fort Osage by the Winebagoes, Sacs, and Iaways and cut to pieces; the conquerors obtained considerable plunder as the Osages had just received their annuities and were on their return home.

We learn, says the Nashville paper of June 8, that Gen. Roberts's party came up with the Indians in the Chickesaw nation, who were said to have been engaged in the battle on the Wabash, one of them was taken, and in attempting to make his escape was killed. This is all the information we have received, in any thing like a probable shape, on this subject. It is said they were not all of one nation.

*From the Frankfort (Ken.) Argus, June* 10. 1812.

"Captain Arnold's company of mounted volunteers, who marched from this county for Vincennes on the 21st of May, for the relief of that place, and the protection of the frontiers opposite to it, returned on the 12th inst. after a trip of twenty-three days.

"On their route they discovered that very many families had abandoned their habitations through a fear of the Indians, and had moved into forts. Many of those families have since returned home, and are attending to their farms, seeing they will be protected.

"Captain Williams, from Jessamine county, and sixteen men; also, captain Elijah Craig, with a small party, from Gallatin county, joined the above company at Vincennes. All speak in high terms of governor Harrison."

### *MR. PEARSON'S MOTION.*

The manner in which it was got rid of is in accordance with the proceedings, which mark the present political period, as one of blindness, infatuation and obstinacy, better suited to promote the success of intrigue than to insure the safety and prosperity of the country. The state of affairs, at the moment when it was rejected by the majority, must be remarked, otherwise the affair may not be correctly understood. Considerable progress had been made in obtaining for a declaration of war against Great-Britain the sanction of Congress. The object of the motion was essential to enable the public to form an opinion upon the expediency of the measure For, admitting for a moment, the justice of the cause of war, every wise statesman would examine the maturity and efficacy of the preparation for annoyance and defence, before the sword should be unsheathed Whether similar information was moved for in the secret session, in which was passed the declaration of war, we have not the means at present of knowing. We must presume, however, that it was, for we are informed, that the senate has since called for it, and it was so obviously requisite as a foundation of the discussion, that it could not have been passed over. To smother such indispensible information is a proof of the prevalence of secret intentions which shun the light. If it should be objected, as it is by certain snivelling jacobins, that the motion had a tendency to expose the nakedness of the land, we refer to the concluding clause, which admitted of a confidential answer. Without the intelligence contemplated, the progress towards war would be blindfolded over a path beset with dangers, as must be obvious to the slightest reflection. The true reason, however, of refusing the call cannot be concealed. The nation is not prepared for war, and the answer demanded, would have rendered it manifest, and put an end for the future to all blustering. We know, that since the President's proclamation, issued last summer, for convening congress, not more than four thousand men have been recruited with all the incitements, which have been offered in extra bounties, and that at this moment that service is in many places at a stand for want of money and supplies. We know that Charleston, Norfolk, New-York, R. Island, and other exposed and important points are utterly incompetent to sustain an attack, to which they would be subjected by a declaration of war. But, worst of all, the positions adjacent to the long threatened provinces of Canada, so far from being capable of ministering to the success of an invasion, are themselves incompetent to self-defence. A candid answer to the requisition of Mr. Pearson's motion, would in the opinion of those who smothered it, unfold such a scene of negligence and incompetence, as would frighten the fool-hardy as well as the credulous. It would have demonstrated that the secretary of war has no more capacity and efficiency in his station than the President has in his. It would have proved that the secret deliberations of Congress are a sham, or if they are serious, that they are the offspring of ineffable folly or acknowledged lunacy.

We mean not to descant upon the reasons why it has happened, that Mr. Pearson was permitted to proceed in his speech and motion, so galling to the ministerial leaders, after Mr. Randolph had been unconstitutionally and iniquitously debarred the most manifest and indispensible right of a representative It was not because the subject of his address was less opposed to the views of the leaders of the majority. It was feared that the too frequent exercise of despotism in the very sanctuary of liberty, would render the people impatient and resolute in restoring to their representatives the privileges, without which deliberation would be farcical and the form of a free government, nothing but the shadow of arbitrary and capricious power.

*Bal. Fed. Rep.*

Arrived at this place on Monday last, on their way to St. Louis, Louisiana Territory, after an absence of about two years and a half from home, Messrs, M'Lelanahan, Patterson, and Smith, three gentlemen that left St. Louis on the 19th of November, 1809, for the Spanish Provinces of New Mexico, to endeavor to open a trade between that country and St. Louis, or to get permission from the Spanish authorities to export goods to St. Antoine. On their arrival on the borders of the Province of Texas, they were arrested and carried to the city of Chihuahua, the residence of Gov Salcedo (about 8 or 9 hundred miles from Natchitoches,) and confined on suspicion in miserable dungeons for the space of near eighteen months, without any specific charge being alledged against them, or any trial whereby they could have an opportunity of vindicating themselves, or of satifying the government of their innocent intentions At the expiration of this time and after suffering every privation almost that human nature could bear, being fed on little else than red pepper and fat, they were permitted to take the limits of the garrisons in which they were confined, and allowed the sum of thirty seven and a half cents per day for their maintenance. Some months elapsed in this way, when orders were received for an extension of their liberty, such as walking in the street, and to buy their own provisions, &c. Soon after this, from incessant memorials to his excellency, and the disturbances caused by the revolution in the country, they were set entirely at liberty, and a passport granted for them to return home. When they were arrested, their money, horses, arms, &c. were taken from them; but on their release the whole was restored, except their money, which amounted to a considerable sum.

These gentlemen state, that the mass of the people are favourably disposed towards the U States, but that the government dreads them. That the country was in a complete state of civil wars and that nothing but arms are wanted to shake off the trammels of the old Spanish government. That the Revolutionists weregaining ground every day, and that attempts were making to cast ordnance in their garrisons.

How far they will succeed, in this experiment is uncertain, but it is conjectured they will receive aid from some quarter during the summer.—The country, according to their account is much more populous than is generally supposed, and abounds in gold, silver, and iron ores—the climate salubrious and pleasant, and the land, considering the great droughts that are experienced there, very productive.

*Natchez, pap. May* 6.

A rumour has gone abroad, that the navigation of the Mississippi river was very much obstructed——by the late shocks of earthquake, which will have a tendency, no doubt, to prevent many persons from descending the river this season. It is true, that for a time, the *sawyers* and *snags* in the river were three fold number to what they ever were known before; but from some extraordinary circumstance the most of those sawyers and snags have disapperred, and the river at this time and for a month past, has been pronounced, by the oldest and best informed boatmen, to be better than it has been for a number of years past.

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*From the Alexandria Gazette.*

It is said that the most unequivocal testimony has been afforded to our government of the government of Canada having amply executed all the offices of friendship and good neighbourhood as well, it may be averred, as of good policy, in using very earnest endeavours to prevent the late inroads of the Indians upon our frontiers. Unfortunately these good offices have not met with all the success that was expected, but they certainly have checked the attempts of the Indians in several instances.

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Extract of a letter, from an American Officer, dated Camp before St. Augustine, May 20.

"Yesterday was a hot day for us The Spaniards made an attack upon our corps with 24 pounders, from a vessel which they brought up the North River, on our left flank. We lost nothing but a little ground, being obliged to retire having no artillery, and they being out of reach of our small arms, We were in expectation every moment of another attack with a force not exceeding one fifth the number of the enemy.

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PRESIDENTIAL COMMUNICATION.

The communication by the president to congress yesterday consisted of two letters from Mr. Foster to the secretary of state, in which he calls the attention of this government to the declaration of the Prince Regent on the subject of the Orders in Council and expresses the sincere desire of the British government to maintain a good understanding with America——Mr. Monroe in his reply, states that so far from the declaration being satisfactory, it proves the unjust pretensions of the British government in demanding that which this government has no right to ask of the French government, and asserts that the Berlin and Milan Decrees *are revoked as relates to America.*

A letter from Mr. Foster, on the subject of impressment, was also contained in the communication, in which certain documents referred to giving an account of British subjects forcibly detained on board of our ships of war, & declaring his readiness to co-operate in obtaining the release of all native American seamen, and stating that positive orders have been given to abstain from taking such. Mr. Monroe in reply states that no distinction can be made between native and naturalized citizens, and points out the propriety of restraining the practice of impressmentating the .

The message, on the whole—we think was of very little importance in any other respect than as it affords evidence, that nothing of a conciliatory character is likely to take place, and in this view we think it ought to be understood by the nation.

*U. S. Gaz.*

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The Senate sat with closed doors on Saturday and yesterday nearly the whole time of each day's sitting. Although they have not yet conclusively determined on the proposition said to have been made by the House of Representatives, yet it is understood that considerable progress has been made towards a determination of the question it involves. Many days probably will not have elapsed before we shall be able to afford our readers more satisfactory information on this interesting topic.

*Nat. Intel.*

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On Thursday last, a message from the President was received by Congress, enclosing copies of a correspondence which has taken place between Mr. Monroe and Mr. Foster on the subject of the alledged agency of the British government in fomenting Indian hostility against us which correspondence we shall take the earliest opportunity of laying before our readers.

*ib.*

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SAVANNAH, (Georgia) *May 29.*

Notwithstanding the information which has been repeatedly published, that President Madison had ordered Amelia and East-Florida long since restored to its owners, it appears by an official article from the American commander in chief on that station, (Gov. Mitchell, of Georgia) dated May 20, that "the giving up or continued occupation of the colony depended on the *future* decision of the American government; and in the mean time all disturbances excited by any party would be suppressed by United States troops."

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BOSTON, *June 9.*

Yesterday the Sally-Ann, capt. Holme, arrived below in 35 days from Liverpool. We have been politely favored by the Rev Mr. Packman, with London papers to the 29th of April, two days later than have already been received.

A passenger mentions that the expectation of an efficient warfare by Russia against France, had diminished—that it was supposed after all the preparations which has taken place, Alexander would not decline such terms of accommodation as Bonaparte would offer him.

In the House of Commons, April 28, Mr. Whitbread read the President's message respecting Henry's affair, and demanded whether government was privy to his mission, etc. Lord Castlereagh replied that the ministers knew nothing of Henry's mission till it had terminated, and then considered it an errand for military information, and took no notice of it as being at an end; and that the letter which mentions a cypher to be furnished, was not among Sir James Craig's enclosures to government, and that ministers knew nothing of it, but what they saw in the newspapers.

Lord Holland called the attention of the House of Lords to the same subject.——Lord Liverpool, for himself and others, declared there had never been any attempt design or wish to effect any separation or disunion between any parts of the United States, or to foment any dissatisfaction towards the government of that country—nor had any individual been employed by government on such service; that the employment of Henry was unknown to government; and his engagement by Craig was merely to obtain information, and to which the administration was not privy.

April 29, the British parliament went into a committee of the whole to hear the agents of the petitioners against the Orders in Council.

Additional petitions, with very numerous signers, have been presented against the Orders in Council.

It is said that Bonaparte is seriously indisposed, and that his physicians have declared his case a dropsical one.

Among other rumours in England as to the late overtures from France, one is that Bonaparte offers to consent to a conditional revocation of the Berlin and Milan decrees

The American messengers for Paris are all detained at Morlaix; and no American can leave Paris without a passport to embark for America.

A petition has been presented by 6662 inhabitants of Liverpool praying a repeal of the Orders in Council.

French troops still continued to march through Germany to the north.

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PHILADELPHIA, *June* 12.

A letter from Liverpool dated the 2d of May, says—" About ten days ago a flag of truce arrived in this country with despatches for government; a reply has been made and this day the newspapers announce the arrival of another flag of truce from France—but whether this relates to an overture for peace, or some minor object has not yet transpired.

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FROM FRANCE.

Verbal accounts from France, by the Matilda, at this port, represent the preparation of Bonaparte for the northern enterprize as of the most formidable and extraordinary nature.—Upwards of 600,000 men had already left the confines of France, and his body guard, consisting of 30,000 Polish troops, & new National guard of 100,000 were shortly to accompany him in person to take the head of this immence body It was believed however, that his purpose would be effected without the necesity of a battle, and the belief was reduced almost to certainty, from the circumstance of Tallerand, that able and rich politician have left France for the court of St Petersburgh. Gen. Andreossi, had also been dispatched to Constantinople.

Prussia was completely under vassalage of France; Russia without a struggle, would be constrained to acquiesce in whatever might be dictated to her by the emperor.

In France toe affairs of Spain were seldom Spoken of. Many of the best trooes in France had been drawn from that quarter; to co-operate in the northern design.

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NEW-YORK, June 15.

Last evening arrived st this port, the fast sailing ship Æolus, capt Henry from Newry, which port he left on the 11th of May.

Capt, H has favored the Editors of the Mercantile Adxertiser with a Belfast paper of the 5th May, containing London dates of the first, one day later than hitherto received.

Capt. H informs us, that the American Embargo Law had not reached Newry previous to his sailing, but letters had been received there from London, stating that it was rumoured that an Embargo would shortly be laid on all American vessels in British ports, and after capt H left Newry, and was on board his ship, he received a letter from his consignee, stating that an Embargo was hourly expected to be laid and capt H cut his cables and put to sea in a gale of wind.

The following are all the articles of importance contained in our Belfast paper of the 5th of May.

London, May 1—A mail from Heligoland arrived this morning, and in the intelligence brought by it is of considerable importance:—

A conspiracy to murder the Emperor of Russia has been discovered, and the principal conspirators arrested—The particulars are not yet known; the fact is all that is mentioned in the letters from Gottenburgh of the 25th ult.

The Diet at Orebro was opened on the 20th ult by a speech from the king It alludes to "the great and important occurrence likely to take place out of Sweden," which can only mean the impending war between Russia and France. It congratulates the Swedes upon their being out of the reach of foreign sway, and touches upon the "foreign calculations" that have been formed respecting Sweden; expressions which might be referred either to overtures from Russia or from France, but which are believed to relate solely to the overtures from Bonaparte to send 35,000 Swedes to join him on condition of receiving back Findland, and part of the Russian territory as far as the Lake Ladago.

It announces also the intention of the king to go hand in hand with his son (Bernadotte) in maintaining the independence of Sweden in defiance of "hostile threats from without."

From this speech it may be infered, that Sweden will take part against France. Some, however, supposes, that she will remain neutral—a supposition which is not very reconcilable with the fact of indiscriminate capture of all French privateers by the Swedish cruizers; six of the former have been sent into Carlsham lately, one carrying 18 and the other fourteen guns.

Orders have been issued to equipt the whole Swedish fleet without any delay.

We have not yet any declaration on the part of Sweden decisively favorable to this country. By a recent order however, we find British ships in distress are directed to have every assistance afforded them.

A letter from Mentz in 20 days, transmitted by the way of Sweden, informs us that the Austrian army, under the Archduke Charles, consists of 110,000 men, and are ready to join the French at the first notice.

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CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM,
*Booksellers, Franklin Head,*
Have just received,

CYCLOPOEDIA, No 34
- Archives of Useful Knowledge. A work devoted to Commerce, Manufactures, Rural and Domestic Economy, Agriculture and the Useful Arts, 2 vols 8vo.
- Minor Encyclopedia, or Cabinet of General Knowledge, being a Dictionary of Arts, Sciences, and Polite Literature, 4 vols. By the Rev. Thaddeus M. Harris
- Wonders of Nature and Art, 14 vols
- Manners, Customs and Curiosities of Nations, by the Rev. J Goldsmith, 2 vols
- Field Exercise and Manœuvres of the French Infantry, 3 vols. by Colonel De Lacroix
- Instructions for Volunteer Corps of Cavalry, by Colonel Herries
- Eloquence of the British Senate
- Constance de Castile. A Poem in ten cantos, by William Sotheby, Esq
- Spectator, 8 vols
- Pope's Works, 6 vols. elegant
- Bruce's Travels, 6 vols
- Lectures on Female Education and Manners
- The Little Family
- Compendious History of New-England
- Sterne's Works, 5 vols
- Practical Distiller
- Dir Pan on Liberty
- American Nepos; a collection of the lives of the most remarkable and most eminent men
- Rural Philosophy; or Reflections on Knowledge, Virtue and Happiness
- Adventures of Telemachus
- Trial of Virtue, a sacred poem
- Book of Trades, or Library of Useful Arts
- Penitential Tyrant
- An Account of the Pelew Islands
- American Lady's Preceptor
- Young Misses Magazine
- Watts' Psalms and Hymns, large and small print
- The Backslider; or an enquiry into the nature, symptoms and effect of religious declension, with the means of recovery, &c.

Pittsburgh, 20th June, 1812

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*GOLDSMITH'S HISTORICAL WORKS.*

CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM,
*of Pittsburgh, and*
WEST & BLAKE, *of Boston,*
Propose to publish by subscription
*THE HISTORICAL WORKS*
OF
**OLIVER GOLDSMITM, M B.**
CONSISTING OF
THE HISTORY OF ENGLAND,
*From the earliest times to the death of George the Second, with a continuation to the Treaty of Amiens,*
BY CHARLES COOTE, L. L. D.
THE HISTORY OF ROME,
*From the foundation of the City of Rome, to the destruction of the Western Empire.*
THE HISTORY OF GREECE,
*From the earliest state to the death of Alexander the Great.*
TO WHICH IS ADDED,
*A summary account of the affairs of Greece from that period to the sacking of Constantinople by the Ottomans.*

CONDITIONS.

The eight volumes of the English edition, shall be comprised in five octavo volumes of between 500 and 600 pages each, with a complete index to each work

They shall be handsomely printed, on a fine wove paper, and a new pica type, cast for the purpose

The price to subscribers will be *two dollars and twenty-five cents* per volume, neatly finished in extra boards, *payable on delivery*

The first volume will be put to press, as soon as the number of subscribers will warrant the undertaking, and will be completed at the rate of a volume per month

An person subscribing for *ten copies*, shall have *an eleventh gratis*

A list of the subscribers names shall be published in the last volume of the History of England. The price will be raised to non-subscribers.

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"THE MERCURY."

THOSE gentlemen who have been so polite as to interest themselves in procuring subscriptions to *The Mercury*, are respectpafully requested to return the subscription papers to the subscriber, at his Bookstore, Pittsburgh, on or before the 1st of July next

Gentlemen disposed to patronize this publication are invited to forward their names as early as possible.

JOHN M. SNOWDEN.

June 9, 1812

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**JUSTICES BLANKS,**
*Handsomely printed on good paper,*
**For Sale, at this Office.**

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CAUTION.

TAKE Notice—Whereas certain steam engineers of the Borough of Pittsburgh pretend to claim a right to make and sell to be used my patented steam engines, by virtue (as they say) of my verbal contract. Verbal proposals I did make to them, and sketched them in writing, which I read and shewed to one of the said engineers who, at the time instantly rejected them and went away, and no contract either verbal or written was ever made, nor licence granted them.

And whereas the said engineers have since assumed and claimed much more than I ever proposed, and have greatly misrepresented the case, and acted to my very great injury, to the great derangement of my plans. Therefore, I do warn and caution the said engineers against making, using, or selling to be used, any of my patented steam engines, and of applying, or using, or selling any of my patented principles in, to, or with any other form or construction of steam engines, until they first obtain my written licence so to do, under my hand and seal; which licence I am willing to grant on fair and equitable terms, but not on the terms they ask, nor on the terms they have rejected

I also warn and caution all persons against purchasing of the said engineers any of my patented steam engines, or any other form or construction of engine to which may be attached or applied any of my patented principles or improvements, and against using the same, until they first obtain my written contract according to law, as I am determined to defend my rights against all invaders.

And I do now declare and make known to all persons (as frequently published heretofore) that no person has been by me authorised to grant any licences for any of my patented improvements, other than such licences as I prepare in printed blank forms, and sign and seal with my own hand, and such only do I acknowledge to be good, when executed and signed by my attornies duly authorised.

I am compelled in my own defence to engage other engineers to make my steam engines Those who wish to avail themselves of their great utility, are requested to apply to my son GEORGE EVANS, in Pittsburgh, who will supply them, and who is authorised to grant licences (signed and sealed with my own hand) to use the same, or to the subscriber at Mars Works, Philadelphia.

OLIVER EVANS.

*Philadelphia, June* 10, 1812.

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STRAYED, on the 12th of May last, from the subscriber living on the plantation of Philip Ross, in St Clair township, Allegheny county, a dark bay MARE, three years old this spring, a natural trotter, has never been shod, both hind feet white, and a little white on her fore feet, a roan spot on the off side of her head. Whoever gives information to the subscriber so that he get her again, shall have *Three Dollars Reward*, and if brought home the above reward and reasonable charges.

JAMES MONTGOMERY.

*June* 19, 1812.

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NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the estate of *Leonard Dobbin*, deceased, will pay off their accounts on or before the 15th day of July next—and all those having any demands against said estate will present them, properly attested, to the subscribers, who will attend at the office of William Steele, Esq. for the purpose of receiving them, every Monday until the 15th July, from 9 o'clock in the morning till 12 at noon.

WILLIAM STEELE
PH GILLAND } Executors.

Pittsburgh, June 16, 1812.

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MINGOE BOTTOM

*FOR SALE,*

THAT beautiful Tract of Land well known in the western country by the name of the Mingo Bottom, situate on the bank of the Ohio river, at the mouth of Indian Cross creek, Jefferson county, state of Ohio, three miles below Steubenville, and same distance above Charlestown, on the opposite or Virginia side of the river. This tract contains upwards of 600 acres, of which 500 acres is as rich and level bottom land as any in the state of Ohio, the remainder a hill of rich upland all fit for cultivation, but more valuable by its being covered with large useful timber, and containing excellent stone-coal, lime stone and free-stone, and several never failing springs. There is now under cultivation in two farms upwards of one hundred acres; on one of these farms is a good frame barn, stables and dwelling house; there is a good grist mill and saw mill adjoining the tract, and a level road on the bank of the river to Steubenville and Charlestown—Whether for pleasantness of situation, fertility or convenience, this tract is surpassed by none in the western country For further information apply to *Peter Wilson*, Esq. at Steubenville, or to the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

ISAAC CRAIG.

June 24, 1812. tf

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HENRY PIES,

Respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that he intends to open a

MUSIC & DANCING SCHOOL.

as soon as a sufficient number of scholars can be obtained His best endeavours will be exerted to give satisfaction.

June 24, 1812.

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LOTS FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of small and convenient Lots, fronted by Penn street, (suitable for mechanics) are offered for sale on reasonable terms, both as to price and time of payment—Enquire of *WILLIAM SHIRAS*, or the subscriber at the Point Brewery, where a plan of the Lots may be seen.

GEORGE SHIRAS.

June 23, 1812.

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NOTICE.

ON FRIDAY the 26th instant, will be sold at the late dwelling of Joseph Barnet, deceased, in Pitt township, Allegheny county, the following property, viz:—Horses, Cows and Sheep, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Grain in the Ground, and a number of other articles. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock in the morning, when due attendance and reasonable credit will be given by

*SARAH BARNET*, Administratrix.
*JOSEPH BARNET, Jr* Administrator

Pitt township, June 10, 1812

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Came to the plantation of John Gormley on Peters creek, a black MARE and a bay COLT about a year old. The owner is desired to come, prove property pay charges and take them away.

DAVID & SAMUEL BOYD.

Allegheny county, June 15, 1812

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Came to the Ferry of the subscriber, on the Allegheny river, at Pittsburgh, on Thursday the 11th inst. a bay MARE, about 12 hands high, 11 or 12 years old, a scar on her right shoulder, no shoes on. The owner is desired to come prove property, pay charges and take her away

DANIEL BATHRICK.

June 13, 1812.

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REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed his Traveller's Inn to that commodious Brick House next door to the former stand of the Traveller's Inn, where he continues to keep Entertainment for Travellers, and transacts business on commission as usual. He has now on hand a quantity of

Bar Iron, Castings & Salt,

Which will be sold low for Cash.

SAMUEL JANUARY.

*Maysville, Jan.* 21, 1812. (1y.)

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*FERREE'S POWDER.*

THE public are informed that the subscribers are agents for selling FERREE'S POWDER. A quantity of first rate Rifle Powder is now on hand, put up in small kegs, and is offered as low as any of the same quality now in market.

T. & J. CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, April 15, 1812. tf.

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FOR SALE

*A Lot of Ground on Diamond* Alley, near the Centre Square, Pittsburgh, containing in front 30 feet, and extending northwardly 120 feet, on which are erected two brick tenements, lately occupied by Lazarus Stewart, Esq. Apply to

THOMAS COLLINS.

*Pittsburgh, November* 27, 1811.

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GRAIN & CASH.

*Seventy Five Cents Cash* will be given for
*WHEAT,*
And *Fifty Cents* per bushel for
*CORN & RYE,*

GEORGE EVANS & Co.

Pittsburgh Steam Mill, June 3, 1812.

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MR. W. BULLET

HAS the honour to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh, that he will positively open his *DANCING SCHOOL* the first week in September next Mr W B. returns his thanks for the encouragement he has already received from the inhabitants of Pittsburgh, and hopes they will continue to favour him with their patronage.

June 17, 1812

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SIX CENTS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living in Ross Township, Allegheny County, an Apprentice to the Blacksmithtrade, named William Hawkins. He is about 18 years old but small of his age. The above reward but no charges will be paid, to any person who will deliver him, to the subscriber.

JOHN SHAW.

June 3, 1812.

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*Baltimore and Chambersburg*
LINE OF
MAIL STAGES:

THIS line is now running twice a week and will commence running three times a week from the first of may next: To leave the house of Joseph Worley, Howard street, Baltimore, every Sunday, Wednesday and Friday mornings, at five o'clock, passing through Reister's town, Westminster and Petersburg, and will arrive at the house of Ralph Lashells, Gettysburgh, the same evening at six o'clock: leave Gettsburgh the next morning at five o'clock and arrive at Chambersburg the same day at one o'clock: returning, will leave Thomas Hetich's Tavern, at Chambersburg, every Sunday, Wednesday and Friday mornings at 9 o'clock, and arrive the same evening at the house of Ralph Lashels, Gettysburg: leave Gettysburg the next morning at five o'clock and passing through the above places, will arrive in Baltimore, at the house of Joseph Worley, at 6 o'clock, P. M These stages are new and have careful, sober, steady and attentive drivers.

This Line is calculated to meet at Chambersburg, the Western line of stages from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, which will, to passengers, ensure a safe and expeditious conveyance.

☞ An accommodation Stage will be kept at Gettysburg, to convey passengers to the York Springs, Emitsburg and Carlisle.

Fourteen pounds of baggage will be allowed to each passenger. One hundred and fifty pounds of baggage to pay the price of one passenger.

All baggage will be considered at the risk of the owners.

RALPH LASHELLS.
THOMAS HETICH.

April 21, 1812.

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SIX CENTS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber in Pittsburgh, on Saturday the 20th inst an Apprentice to the silver smith business named *James Smith*, between 17 and 18 years of age, small of his age, dark complexion, bold countenance, and forward in conversation—He had on when he went away a homemade coattee and trowsers—Whoever takes up said apprentice, and delivers him to the subscriber, or in Pittsburgh jail, shall be entitled to the above reward but no charges

THOMAS PERKINS.

June 25, 1818.

# SALE
## OF THE WHOLE STOCK,
## Real and Personal,
## BELONGING TO
## The Pennsylvania Population Company.

THIS Company having, according to their articles of association, resolved to dissolve the concern, and to sell, at public auction, all the property of the company of whatever kind, to the highest bidder:—The board of managers in pursuance of such resolution, and the trust confided in them, do give the following notice, in regard to said premises.

I. That the real property to be sold, lies in the counties of Mercer, Beaver, Crawford, and Erie, in the state of Pennsylvania, located in tracts of about four hundred acres each, whereof some remain to be sold entire, and others less than the whole, in consequence of sales made of part of the same.

II. The personalities belonging to the company, consist in bonds, and other securities for debts, due to the company—and in contracts for the purchase of tracts or parts of tracts of land under the company, and in other engagements, etc.

It is proposed to sell all the said lands, debts, contracts, rights, and credits, of the company, without reserve, at the time, and on the conditions following—viz.

1st. The sales to commence at the Merchants Coffee House, in the city of Philadelphia, on Monday the 29th day of June next, at half past seven o'clock in the evening, and to continue by adjournment, if necessary, until the whole stock is disposed of.

2nd. The lands to be sold in tracts as surveyed; but where any part of a tract has been sold, and a deed made, the residue only of such tract will be sold. And where any part of a tract has been sold or agreed for, and no deed made, the whole of such tract will be sold and conveyed to the purchaser, subject, however, to the contract. And the said contracts or agreements are to be assigned to the said purchaser, so as to transfer to him, all the rights of the company, to the monies unpaid thereon, and all other the rights of company, under or upon such contracts, or agreements—the said purchaser and his assigns, however, to be liable to make conveyances and to do and perform, whatsoever the company would be bound to do under said contracts or agreements, on their parts, had the said tracts of land and contracts, not been sold and assigned; and this is to be inserted as a condition in the deeds to be made on purchases under the present sales.

3d. The said tracts and parts of tracts, and the contracts and agreements, concerning them, to be sold, will be classed, and put up for sale in quantities of about twelve tracts, or five thousand acres, in a lot. Stockholders as well as others may become purchasers, and any person requesting it, at the time of sale, may have any lesser quantity put up, not being under one entire tract. The debts other than contracts for land shall be sold in convenient allotments, of which a catalogue will be exhibited.

4th. Every purchaser, whether stockholder or other person, is to pay one-fourth of the purchase money at the execution of the deed, and the residue by equal installments, in six and nine months, secured to the satisfaction of the managers.

5th. The board of managers have opened an office for the transaction of all business connected with these sales at NO 30, SOUTH SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA; and on and after the 10th day of July next, their agent will attend thereat between the hours of 9 and 5 o'clock each day, Sunday excepted, prepared to deliver to purchasers, the proper deeds, conveyances and assignments, and to receive from them their payment and securities aforesaid, and the said respective purchasers are to repair to said office, without further notice, between the said tenth and twentieth days of July, for the purpose of receiving said conveyances and assignments and paying said purchase monies, and executing the securities aforesaid, and in case of failure so to do, or non compliance in any particular of these conditions, the lands, contracts, debts, etc. so by them respectively purchased, shall be resold at their proper risk, cost and damages, on the 25th day of the same month of July, at seven o'clock in the evening, at the Merchants Coffee House aforesaid.

6th. All purchases are to be made at the risk of the purchasers, in regard either to quantity, description, quality, title, sums due, or otherwise; this condition being requisite on account of the agents of the company acting only in that capacity, and with no authority to sell but such right and interest as the company have in the premises.

7th. Yet for the information and satisfaction of all persons desirous to become purchasers, the title papers, books, securities, contracts, etc. of the company, respecting the stock to be sold and assigned as aforesaid, will be ready for inspection at the office and within the hours aforesaid at all times hereafter until the day of sale; and also as accurate a catalogue of the particular tracts and parcels of land, debts, contracts and credits of the company exhibited at the said office as can be made out by the agents of the board; and on request every information given by them in their power to communicate, under this express reservation, however, that no mistakes or errors in any such representations, catalogue, title-papers, books or documents are in any respect to invalidate purchases, or make the company or their agents liable.

8th. For the purpose of authenticating the sales, and purchases to be made at the auction aforesaid, the auctioneer shall be considered the agent for both parties, and his putting down the name of the purchaser and the property bid off shall bind both parties, and every purchaser is to be considered as bound by these conditions as if he had subscribed the same.

All persons having adverse claims of any kind or nature soever, to or upon any of the tracts of land to be sold, are hereby requested to make them known, at the time of sale, that purchasers may be apprised thereof.

JAMES GIBSON,
*President*,
WM. GRIFFITH.
HENRY DRINKER,
WM. CRAMOND,
THOS. ASTLEY,
J. B. WALLACE,
*Managers, &c.*

April 6. 4t.

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### WOOL COMBING & CARDING

GEO COCHRAN and Richard K Dowling will be prepared to carry on the above business, in the month of May next which they propose to do on the most moderate terms, and also to take wool in payment, if desired.

The advantage of combing, connected with carding, must be so obvious to the makers of domestic woolens—that Cochran & Dowling flatter themselves with a share of public patronage.

The highest price given for wool of every description at the store of George Cochran, Market street.

March 31, 1812. tf.

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### 100 Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on Monday the 8th of July last, a Negro man named TOM, he calls himself Thomas Thompson, 29 years of age; had on when he went away coarse clothes, but took with him a large bundle of good cloathing, to wit:—one black surtout coat, one round about, and one pair of overalls of kerseymere, one pair of dimity overalls, and other cloathing not recollected: said Tom is about 5 feet 10 inches high, stout made, very mannerly when spoken to, has a small lump between his lip and chin, occasioned by a hurt; he inclines to the yellow colour, and has a pleasant countenance. The above reward will be paid for securing him if I get him, and all reasonable charges if brought home

FRANCIS M'GUIRE.

Brooke county, (Va) near
Charlestown, May 26th,
1812

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### James Brown, Abner Barker,
### AND
### James R. Butler,

HAVE entered into partnership, for the purpose of establishing in Pittsburgh, a Manufacture of

**HARDWARE,**

which they intend to do on an extensive plan. Particularly, they intend making Cut and Forged Nails, of every description: a large assortment of which they have now on hand, and which they offer, by whole-sale and retail, on moderate terms. It is intended, in a few weeks, to improve the quality of Cut Nails so that they will answer every purpose of those which are forged, in addition to which they will drive incomparably better. Said Company intend also to manufacture Scythes, Sickles, Cutting and drawing Knives, Axes, Screw-Augurs, and, indeed, edged tools generally. They intend likewise to make all articles in the Blacksmith and Whitesmith way, as soon as workmen can be procured.

Therefore, Artificers in Brass and Iron, possessing competent skill and dexterity in their respective branches, and being of good moral character, are hereby informed, that they will meet with encouragement by applying to said Company

BROWN, BARKER, & BUTLER
Pittsburgh, May 7th 1812

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### NOTICE.

THE subscriber proposes transacting business as an Agent in the

**Land Office,**

before the Board of Property, &c. A knowledge of the titles to lands in the western part of the State, acquired in the performance of his professional duties whilst resident there, will probably enable him to be useful.

WILLIAM WALLACE.

Harrisburg, May 4, 1812. 1y.

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### SAMUEL DAVIS,
*Clock & Watch-Maker & Silversmith.*

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he has removed his shop to the house second door from the sign of the Bear, and immediately opposite James Brown's, baker, where he will continue to serve those who may please to favor him with their custom.

Those indebted to him for a longer period than nine months are informed, that unless their accounts are discharged on or before the first day of July next, they will find them in the hands of a magistrate.

Watches that have been left with him for repair, for more than nine months, and have not been taken away by their owners, will be sold in three months from this date unless the cost of repairing is not sooner paid.

April 28, 1812. 3t.

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### TUITION.

J GRAHAM takes the liberty to acquaint his friends, that he opened SCHOOL, on the first of April, in the stone house, Second street, formerly occupied by Mr. Kingston. Pupils will be educated in the several branches of an English and classical education upon moderate terms. Those who wish to call upon Mr. G will find him at any time within school hours, in his school room, as above.

Mrs. Graham will also, at the same time open a school in an adjoining room for the tuition of young ladies, who shall be instructed in all things requisite to an English education, and a complete knowledge of needle work.

Pittsburgh, April 2, 1812. tf.

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### PATENT SHOT.
### 3000lbs. Patent Shot,

Just received and for Sale, by
ANTHONY BEELEN.
Pittsburgh, June 20, 1811.

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### Original Patent and Family MEDICINES.

*LEE'S* ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

THE operation of these highly esteemed pills is perfectly mild, and the experience of thousands has proved, they may be used in every situation in life, without the least inconvenience.

SELECTED CASES OF CURES.

*Messrs. Michael Lee & Co*

Your Anti-bilious pills have had the desired effect in relieving me from head-ache, pains in the back, lassitude, etc. If you think proper, you are at liberty to use my name.

DANIEL CONN,
Aisquith st.

Baltimore, June 26, 1810.

*Messrs. Michael Lee & Co.*

I have taken but two doses of your anti bilious pills, and I am quite relieved from that sickness of the stomach, giddiness, etc. which has troubled me for some time. I shall recommend them to all my friends in similar cases.

G. C. COLLINS.

Baltimore, July 13, 1810.

*LEE'S*
*WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES*

This medicine, which is as innocent and mild as certain and efficacious in its operation, cannot injure the youngest infant, should no worms exist in the body.

*Messrs. Michael Lee & Co.*

Observing that my son, 6 years of age, was troubled with difficulty in breathing (something frequently rising in his throat) restlessness at night, loss of flesh, etc from these symptoms I was confident he had worms; and having procured a box of Lee's Worm-destroying Lozenges, the first dose expelled 23 large worms, which afforded him immediate relief. He now enjoys a good state of health, and I believe I can from experience say that Lee's Lozenges are the most efficacious remedy for worms, now in use.

THOMAS PETERS,
Of the late firm of Peters and Johnson
Baltimore, July 1, 1810.

Lee's Anti-bilious Pills, for the prevention of Bilious Fevers, etc.
Lee's Elixir for violent colds, coughs, etc
Lee's Infallible Ague and Fever drops.
Lee's Worm destroying Lozenges.
Lee's Itch Ointment, warranted to cure by one application (without mercury)
Lee's Grand Restorative for nervous disorders, inward weakness, etc.
Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific, for the Venereal
Lee's Persion Lotion for tetters and eruptions.
Lee's Essence and Extract of Mustard, for the Rheumatism, etc.
Lee's Eye-water.
Lee's Tooth-ache drops.
Lee's Damask Lip-salve.
Lee's Corn-plaster.
Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of head-aches
Lee's Tooth-powder

The above celebrated Medicines continue to be faithfully prepared, and sold by the proprietors, No 98, Pitt street, Baltimore, and *WILLIAM B. FOSTER*, Pittsburgh.

To country merchants and others who purchase to sell again, a liberal discount will be made by the proprietors.

☞ To detect counterfeits, observe each article has on the outside wrapper, the signature of

MICHAEL LEE & Co

*** At the places of sale, may be had gratis, pamphlets, containing cases of cures whose length prevent their being herewith inserted. April 28, 1812

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### LAND FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for Sale,

**FORTY FIVE THOUSAND**

Acres of Land in Pennsylvania, north and west of the Allegheny and Ohio rivers, in surveys of from 50 to 500 acres.

*Ten Thousand* Acres whereof are in Allegheny county, within between 10 and 20 miles of Pittsburgh, and convenient to the Allegheny river, in a well settled country.

*Twenty Five Thousand* Acres in Butler county, on Connequenessing and Muddy creeks, within from 20 to 35 miles of Pittsburgh, and including most of the country around the town of Butler.

The residue is in Erie, Crawford and Percer counties, near the respective county towns.

A large proportion of those lands are of the best quality, and calculated for grass farms or tillage, and on or near to navigable streams emptying into the Allegheny and Ohio rivers. On many of those tracts are respectable improvements, in the occupation of tenants, of whom possession may be received on the first of April next. The land in Allegheny and Butler counties afford stone coal and iron ore, and seats for water works.

The price will be low and the terms of payment rendered easy to industrious farmers and mechanics. On all sales a liberal discount will be allowed for prompt payment.

Purchasers will receive titles in fee simple, clear of all incumbrances on payment of the purchase money, or executing bonds, with mortgage of the premises to secure payment.

Apply to THOMAS COLLINS,
*Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.*

WHO WANTS

A miller to take charge of a large merchant grist mill, affording room for carding and spinning machinery and a saw mill; a farmer who understands the mamanagement of a stock farm; a blacksmith and cooper, to reside at his mills near Butler: constant employment will be given to the two latter.

None need apply but such as can bring satisfactory recommendation of skill, industry, sobriety and integrity.

September 23, 1811.

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Apprentices Indentures, and a variety of blanks for Justices of the Peace, handsomely printed on good paper, for sale at this Office.

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### FOR SALE

TWO valuable Tracts of Land, containing 459 acres, situate on Brush creek, in Westmoreland county; there is between 50 and 60 acres cleared on these tracts, a part of which is meadow, and more can be made, as there is a considerable quantity of first rate bottom on the creek; there is also excellent sugar camps, coal banks, and limestone on the land, and a good mill seat on the creek; it is about three-quarters of a mile from the great road leading from Pittsburgh to Greensburgh, and adjoins lands of Col. John Irwin and James Irwin. Also, one small Tract of Land, situate in Pitt township Allegheny county, containing 50 acres, adjoining lands of Col. James O'Hara, and others. Also, a Tract of Donation Land, in the 3d district, No. 591. The above property is part of the real estate of William Elliot, late of Pitt township, deceased. Any person wishing to purchase may know the terms by applying to M James Irwin, living near the land in Westmoreland county, or to the subscribers.

HENRY NOBLE,
GEORGE WALLACE

August 30, 1811 tf

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### WILLIAM B. FOSTER,

Has just received from Baltimore, a fresh supply of

*LEE'S*

*Original Family Medicines,*

So highly celebrated in all parts of the United States, for ten years and upwards.

*Lee's Anti-bilious Pills, for the prevention of Bilious Fevers, &c.*
*Lee's Elixir, for violent colds, coughs, &c.*
*Lee's Infallible Ague and Fever Drops*
*Lee's Worm Destroying Lozenges.*
*Lee's Itch Ointment, warranted to cure by one application.*
*Lee's Grand Restorative, for nervous disorders, inward weakness, &c.*
*Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific, for the Venereal.*
*Lee's Persian Lotion, for tetters and eruptions.*
*Lee's Essence and Extract of Mustard, for the Rheumatism, &c.*
*Lee's Eye Water*
*Lee's Tooth Ache Drops.*
*Lee's Damask Lip-salve.*
*Lee's Corn Plaister.*
*Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of Head aches*
*Lee's Tooth Powder.*

☞ To detect counterfeits, observe each article has on the outside wrapper, the signature of

MICHAEL LEE & Co.

*** At the places of sale, may be had gratis, pamphlets containing cases of cures whose length prevents their being herewith inserted. 3m.

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### *GROCERIES.*
### Finley & Van Lear,

*HOWARD STREET*, BALTIMORE,

HAVE on hand a general assortment of *Groceries Dye stuffs and Liquors* which they will sell at the Philadelphia prices for cash or approved country produce.—Orders from the country will at all times be particularly attended to. Tavern keepers may be supplied with choice liquors. Any produce that may be sent them as remittance, will be disposed of to the best advantage for interest of the owner.

Balt. Aug 1, 1810.

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### APPRENTICES WANTED.

EICHBAUM & SON, at their Wire Drawing and Glass Cutting Manufactory, Pittsburgh, will take 5 or 6 Apprentices to the wire drawing business; likewise 3 or 4 to the glass cutting. The importance of a knowledge in either of the above trades is obvious to every one. Boys from 12 to 15 years of age will be preferred; none but of good moral character and respectable connections.

November 27, 1811. tf.

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### ☞ BROWNSVILLE STEEL FACTORY.

*Important to the Western Country!*

*Morris Truman & Co.*

Have for sale several tons of Steel of their own Converting which they will sell at the factory for cash, and at T. & J. CROMWELL'S, Pittsburgh, at 12 Dollars per Cwt. and 20 dollars the faggot for *Crowley*.

ALSO a few tons of Juniata Barr Iron

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### TWO DOLLARS REWARD.

WAS stolen, or strayed from the subscriber, living in Connequenessing township, Butler county, a bay MARE, about 15 hands high, a natural trotter, shod before, has three white feet, a snip on the nose, a natural brown spot on the far buttock about an hand-breadth. If strayed away is supposed to have taken through Crow's bottom towards Buffaloe in Washington county. Whoever takes up and secures said Mare, so that the owner may get her, shall have the above reward, together with reasonable charges

MATTHEW WILLIAMS.

June 9, 1812.

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CAME to the plantation of the subscriber living in St township, Allegheny county, on the 25th of May last, a bay MARE and COLT. The Mare is supposed to be 8 or 9 years old, between 13 and 14 hands high, her hind feet white, and a large star in her forehead—the horse Colt one year old. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take them away

ANDREW FIFE.

June 16, 1812.

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### LITERARY NOTICE.

PROPOSALS will be shortly issued for publishing by subscription, a translation of

TURRETTINE'S
*BODY OF DIVINITY.*
From the original Latin,
*By the Rev.* DAVID GRAHAM.

☞ Editors of newspapers are requested to give this an insertion.

Pittsburgh, June 2, 1812.

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### NOTICE.

A MEETING of the Stockholders of *The Pittsburgh Manufacturing Company*, will be held at their Office on the first Monday of July next, for the purpose of electing Fifteen Managers for the ensuing year.

ALEX. JOHNSTON, Jr. Ch. Clk.
Pittsburgh, June 8, 1812.

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THE Office of *THE PITTSBURGH MANUFACTURING COMPANY* will be opened on Tuesday the 16th inst. for the transaction of business. Independent of affording facilities to the manufacturing interest, *Insurances* will be effected on houses, stores, and other buildings, with the furniture, goods, utensils of trade, and materials for manufacture therein contained, against loss or damage by fire; and on vessels descending, or boats ascending or descending the rivers, together with their cargoes, against loss or damage by the perils of navigation.

Hours of business from 9 o'clock A. M. until 3 P. M.

ALEX. JOHNSTON, Jr Ch. Clk.
Pittsburgh, June 8, 1812.

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### REDSTONE PAPER MILL

THE proprietor of the Redstone Paper Mill, will take three active and intelligent boys, of the age of 15 or 17 years, as Apprentices, and instruct them in every branch of the Paper-making business, on terms that will be very advantageous to them.

Apply at the Bookstore of *Cramer, Spear & Eichbaum*, Pittsburgh, or to the proprietor at his Mill on Redstone.

SAMUEL JACKSON.

June 8, 1812.

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### 2,000 Pounds
### BEST KENTUCKY POWDER,
### *FOR SALE,*

Enquire of
WM. ROBINSON, Jr.
Pittsburgh, May 20, 1812. tf

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### *STEAM ENGINES.*

THE public are hereby informed that the subscriber is ready to contract for the supplying of STEAM ENGINES on Oliver Evans's principles. He will warrant and uphold them to be far superior to those on the principles of Bolton and Watt; they are less expensive, more simple and durable, occupy infinitely less room, require much less fuel, are thirty times more powerfull, and can be conducted by any man of ordinary capacity, with less than two months practice.

The public are requested particularly to bear in mind that no other person or persons are authorised to make said engines in this place, and that no licence can be obtained for using those not made by the subscriber.

The subscriber has obtained the exclusive right to use said engines for all and every manner of manufacturing iron within a certain district, centering in the town of Pittsburgh, and he is ready to sell said right to any person disposed to purchase.

GEO. EVANS.

Pittsburgh, May 20th, 1812

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### SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS

Per bushel will be given for

### 2000 bushels good merchantable WHEAT

By JOHN GORMLEY delivered at his Mill on Peters creek June 6 1812.

☞ He has Flour, Whiskey, and two Orleans Boats for Sale, which he will deliver at the mouth of the creek.

N B A Miller, who can come well recommended, will meet with generous encouragement and constant employment.

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Broke into the inclosure of the subscriber, living on Brush creek, Westmoreland county, on the 31st of May, a small bay MARE, has her mane cut off, a small star in her forehead, shod before, appears to be about 6 years old, and is a natural trotter. The owner may have her again, by proving property and paying charges.

JOHN CAVET.

June 4, 1812.

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BEST green Havanna coffee in hogsheads and barrels
New rice in tierces
Old Jamaica rum in barrels
Holland gin in do
Country gin of excellent quality in do.
Cogniac brandy
Old hyson, young hyson and hyson skin teas

*FOR SALE.*

At the Store in front of the Distillery, corner of Smithfield street and Diamond alley, at a low rate for cash or approved endorsed notes at 90 days. Whiskey will also be taken in payment for the above articles at a liberal price

Pittsburgh, June 27, 1811.

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### The Trustees

Of the Pittsburgh Academy offer on a perpetual ground rent, two hundred and forty feet front, on Second-street, extending from Smithfield-street to Cherry-alley, and ninety feet front on Smithfield-street, extending from Third Street to a ten feet alley.—A plan of the lots and the terms are left with JAMES MORRISON in Wood-street.

*John Woods*
*John Wilkins* } *Managers*
*Isaac Craig*

Pittsburgh, April 8, 1811. tf.

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### Important to Manufacturers.

THE subscribers, at Ellicot's Mills, ten miles from Baltimore, make on the newest and most approved plan, and sell at the lowest prices, all kinds of *MACHINERY* for manufacturing Cotton, Wool and Flax. Their establishment being very extensive, orders to any amount can be promptly executed. Those wishing to favor them with their orders are referred to *Richard K Dowling*, Pittsburgh. The most punctual attention will be paid to letters or orders addressed to

RICHARDSON & DUFF.
3m.

April 1812.

# *Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.*

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# PITTSBURGH,

*Thursday Evening, June* 25, 1812.

# WAR.

*Extract of a letter from Mr. Lacock to a gentleman in this Town, dated Washington City, June* 18, 1812.

" I embrace the first opportunity to inform you that *WAR* has this day been declared, and the injunction of secrecy taken off. This measure passed in the House of Representatives by a majority of 30, and in Senate 19 to 13. This is an unqualified, unconditional War, by land and sea, against the United Kingdoms of Great-Britain and Ireland."